GRADUATES AT CANAL FULTON.

Five Members Constituted the Class of 1905.

EACH DELIVERED AN ORATION.

Superintendent Cronebaugh, of the Massillon Public Schools, Gave the Class Address—Music was Furnished by High School Pupils.

The graduation exercises of the class of 1905 of the Canal Fulton high school were held in the high school room Thursday evening. The class consisted of five members, Miss Nellie B. Moulton, Elmer W. Downing, William H. Lincks, Miss Carrie B. Rhoades and Purcell L. Hammer. The history of the class, as read by Superintendent John H. Focht, showed that there were eleven members when the class entered the high school and the business life and removal of the pupils' parents from the village were responsible for the decrease.

The class colors were pink and purple and streamers and bunting of these colors were used to decorate the room. The class motto was, "Be no more nor less than what you really are." These words worked in gold upon a black background were displayed just above the speakers' rostrum. The high school pupils took part in the singing of the evening and were seated upon the temporary platform to the side of the speakers' stand. The board of education, the graduates and others to

CANAL FULTON GRADUATES

take part in the programme were grouped upon the rostrum and platform.

At 8 o'clock, to the step of a march played upon a piano, the class and other high school pupils marched to the platform. Long before the room had been filled with friends of the schools and the graduation class. Every seat was taken and several were seated around the outer edge of the room.

The formal programme was opened with the singing of "America" by all present. As the strains of the national anthem died away the Rev. E. G. Klotz pronounced the invocation. Without further announcement the programme was carried out, with the exception of a short formal announcement by Superintendent Focht, when Superintendent C. L. Cronebaugh, of Massillon, was introduced, each participant in the programme took his or her place in rapid succession. The orations showed great care in preparation and diligent work in mastering the art of oratory for their delivery. Each of these factors had been a part of the school work and the results were especially pleasing and a surprise to all for the excellence attained.

Miss Nellie B. Moulton gave the first oration with the salutatory. Her subject was "Frances Willard." With a few words, those present were thanked for the interest shown in the schools and in all educational advancement. In the name of the class and the board of education all were welcomed to the exercises.

The oration proper dealt with the accomplishment of Frances Willard. Her early life was depicted and the struggles through which she passed both in early and later life were pointed out as an example of heroic fortitude with a steadfastness to a single purpose, which Miss Willard believed to be right. "Although born in a humble cottage, the whole world blessed her for her leadership in the temperance movement. God gave her a desire to accomplish great things and fully measuring up to the requirements she did do that which astonished the world." The trips to England and Miss Willard's triumphal receptions were narrated. Her work in the civil war was spoken of as one of the greatest acts of heroism in the world's history. The oration was closed with a short narration of the appreciation shown by the American people in particular and the world in general for the work accomplished by this noble American woman.

Elmer W. Downing followed with an oration entitled "Progress." "Progress is the keynote of success," said the speaker in beginning his oration. The progress made during the past century in all lines of activity were referred to in a general way. Specifically Mr. Downing spoke of the progress made in the science of government and in the fine arts and sciences. The position of the United States one hundred years ago was contrasted with its position in the family of nations today. Through this commanding position, the American people have been permitted to rapidly advance in all lines of education. Schools and colleges have sprung up and have been liberally supported. Good literature has multiplied more than a hundred fold. Newspapers and magazines have become common and are within the reach of all. The mechanical world was spoken of with reference particularly to the achievements in the line of steam, gasoline and electric appliances. Even the art of warfare has been changed in almost every particular. Ignorance has been supplanted by education, which has now become part of one of the grandest institutions in the world, the common school system of the United States. The cause of all of this progress was declared to be the result of competition and determination on the part of the American people. To those soon to take up the burdens of life in an active manner the speaker said "Blaze a path for yourself." The best efforts of all for a continuation of the noble work begun was pleaded for and the examples of Columbus and General Grant were given to show what can be accomplished under the strong force of determination.

Miss Grace M. Kittinger sang a beautiful slumber song and was liberally applauded.

"The United States in the Family of Nations," was the subject taken by William H. Lincks, and during the course of his oration he showed that the present standing of the United States was not the result of chance nor perverted strategy upon the part of some other nation but the result of a steady growth upon principles formed under right conceptions and and carried out under the fear of God with a love for all mankind. Resources were declared to be the basis of power, while legislation and diplomacy were forceful accompaniments. Opinions may differ and political parties will exist, but with the deep sense of patriotism existing in the future as it does at present, the preservation of the union is assured.

Miss Carrie B. Rhoades spoke upon the subject "Laying the Cornerstone." The cornerstone of our lives should be four-faced, embracing the virtues of charity, love, truth and self-reliance. Much has been given us and much is expected of us, but this must be striven for. We live not in years but in deeds. The storms of life can never deface a beautiful character if the cornerstone was rightly laid. Self-reliance is often a starting point for another departure, as has been seen many times in the world's history. Life is not mean, but beautiful, and the doorway to better things is draped with flowers.

Miss Gertrude Whealan and Miss Grace Kittinger then gave a violin and piano duet, playing the beautiful little classic, Thome's "Simple Confession," in a very artistic manner. They were heartily applauded.

The last speaker for the class was Purcell L. Hammer, who spoke upon "Common Things." He pointed out that many of the greatest blessings are common things. The prince may depend upon costly artificial light, while the humble man has an abundance of free sunlight. Flowers are common things, but often nothing else will bring gladness and cheer to the sick chamber as quickly as a sweet bouquet. The common mental attributes are the most valuable, more valuable to the world in its everyday dealings than is genius. Common sense and its discoveries mark the stepping stones of progress. The windows of the storekeeper contain gems from genius and talent; the meadows gems of nature. He closed with an expression of thanks to all who had made the graduation of the class possible.

Superintendent C. L. Cronebaugh, of the Massillon schools, gave the class address. "The problems of education have not all been solved," said Prof. Cronebaugh in opening his address, which dealt wholly with matters pertaining to the educational world in its broad sense. From ancient times have there been philosophers who have had schemes to solve the perplexing questions that continually arise in the lives of instructors. Human character is so subtle that it is almost impossible to turn out a character we most desire. The results are often most satisfactory and encouraging but yet perhaps under the same conditions one person will go astray. The same instruction and environments were given the latter as the former, but the results were entirely different. The two great factors in the education of every man and woman were declared to be heredity and environment. Through the former do we obtain those fixed principles and traits and through the latter do we develop that striking personality which makes a person stand out among his companions. Under the head of environment come all those elements of influence from various sources. Many an environment is limited by the power of choice. The influence of the home, the church and the school were declared to be the three great training places for the youth. The school's great work should be intellectual training which should always be carried on with close connection with moral training. In conclusion, Superintendent Cronebaugh complimented the class upon the able efforts of the evening and advised the members to cling closely to the meaning of their motto.

Superintendent Focht announced that Purcell L. Hammer had attained to the highest average grade and Miss Nellie B. Moulton was second, and that there was a difference of but two per cent between the highest and lowest grades of all members.

Dr. W. E. Moulton, president of the board of education, then spoke a few words of encouragement to the class and presented them the diplomas. The high school chorus sang "The Banner of the Free" and the exercises were closed with the benediction, pronounced by the Rev. F. G. McCauley.

FOUND A THICK VEIN.

Drillers Strike Coal on the John Yingling Farm.

Drillers who have been at work on the John Yingling farm, just east of the city, this morning drilled through five feet and six inches of excellent coal. Charles Maugher is in charge of the work, and will further develop the territory. No plans have yet been made for the opening of a mine, and future action will depend largely upon the result of the test holes which are to be put down. But little coal has been found east of the Tuscarawas river, in this vicinity, and in cases where coal of a sufficient thickness was found the character of the material overlying the seam prevented the removal of the coal—in miners' parlance, there was no "roof." Throughout the entire Massillon district nearly all the mines are located on the west side of the river, the exceptions generally being small mines which supply only the local trade.

The Haring-Wilson Company is making rapid progress in building the switch to the mine to be sunk on the Christian Wefler farm, in Tuscarawas township, and work on the shaft will begin in a short time. At least twenty-five acres have been proved up and the coal vein will average four feet in thickness.

Bargains in millinery at Falke's.

RESULTS OF THE BIG STORM.

Pennsylvania Railroad Valley Flooded Friday Evening.

THE RUSSELL & CO. SUFFERED.

Water Passed Over South Erie Street and Through the Lower Buildings in Large Quantities—Disastrous Washout of the Culvert at Hospital Switch.

The heavy rain just before dark Friday evening played havoc with the small streams in this vicinity and did more damage than has been done by any of the previous rain storms. The stream which comes down through Plum bottom, past the Massillon bridge works, the Russell & Company's plant and empties into the canal, was swelled until it burst its banks and spread over a wide territory.

At the Massillon Bridge Company's plant the water dammed against the Pennsylvania tracks and backed up, filling the space immediately south of the tracks at this point. As the water went higher it poured over the Pennsylvania track into the regular bed north of the tracks in a giant cataract. This sight, which is an extremely rare one, was witnessed by hundreds of people after the rain was over.

At the South Erie street bridge the stream raced over the street and bridge, finding its way into the canal by various new channels, and flooding the entire lower buildings of the Russell & Company with water from one to two feet deep. The big intake sewers constructed for just such an emergency in the lower building, were not working and considerable damage was done before they could be cleaned out.

Large quantities of dirt were washed down the stream and deposited all over South Erie street and into the canal. This will necessitate another cleaning of the canal channel as there is a bar at the mouth of this creek which is only a few feet from the surface of the water.

One of the most serious accidents caused by the storm was the washout of the culvert at the junction of the Navarre interurban line with the state hospital switch. The storm raised this peaceful little stream into a raging torrent, which when it reached the culvert dammed and ate its way around the stone culvert until one large section caved in. The street car tracks were suspended in mid air over a hole between twelve and fifteen feet deep and of such dimensions as to almost swallow one of the city cars. A narrow escape is reported by the motorman of the interurban car passing over this switch just before the cavein. He says that as he took his car over the spot he felt the earth tremble and fearing an accident he turned on the current to the full notch, carrying his car over the spot just as a large section of the earth disappeared from sight. One of the city cars was caught on the south side of this cavein and was held on the hospital switch all night in charge of Motorman Thomas McGuire. Interurban cars thereafter carried their passengers to the chasm where they were transferred to other cars.

A large force of men was set to work repairing the damage done to the street car tracks by the cavein. These worked at the place all night under the eye of General Superintendent Rousch, of Canton, who came to the city on the 10 o'clock car. It was necessary to build a new track around the hole.

The Tuscarawas river is booming today and a high stage of water is expected.

Sippo creek raised almost to the top of the city park culvert but did no damage, as the rubbish which passed down the stream did not clog the culverts and this stream quieted before damage was done to the business section of the city.

East Main street was again a broad river and several of the cellars of East Main street business houses were flooded.

The unusual sight of water flowing over South East street was witnessed by those who watched the pranks of the turbulent stream along the course of the Pennsylvania tracks.

Walnut street was gutted at the point where the grading contractors are working.

Tons of gravel were washed off the hill east of South Erie street onto the pavement in South Erie street and for over an hour the city as well as interurban cars were blocked.

Between Canton and Massillon interurban street car passengers can see large lakes with protruding tree tops and bushes in places where such things have never been seen before.

Nimishillen creek at Canton is on a rampage and has done great damage to property along its course.

Reports from the country indicate that many fields of corn have been entirely destroyed.

There was scarcely more than fifty feet of the West Brookfield interurban track visible at any one place after the storm, the gravel being washed over the track to the depth of many inches along the line. The service was stopped for two hours. Several cars on the city and interurban lines were put out of service by the lightning which burned out the apparatus.

HOTEL MASSILLON DAMAGED BY FIRE

Crossed Street Car Signal Wire Caused the Trouble.

NO GUESTS WERE INJURED.

All Were Aroused in Time and Saved Their Belongings—Central Department Responded Quickly and Prevented a Spread of the Flames.

A fire which resulted in a $2,000 loss at least at the Hotel Massillon Thursday night resulted from a bolt of lightning passing over a broken signal wire of the Canton-Akron Electric Railway Company into the hotel through wires in the building. The fire was discovered shortly after 11:30 and an alarm from box 18 was responded to in a hurry by the central department. When the location of the fire was learned a general alarm was sounded.

When the firemen reached the Hotel Massillon flames were bursting from the back part of the hotel and a heavy column of smoke was rising. Heavy streams of water quickly extinguised the main body of flame, but owing to the fact that the fire seemed to have gained headway between the walls the firemen were forced to work hard to get it completely extinguished and it was 12:30 o'clock before it was out. When the fire broke out there were several guests in the hotel but all of these were awakened and escaped uninjured.

Volunteer firemen were early at the scene of the fire and rendered valuable assistance. The guests saved most of their valuables, but in some instances the effects of roomers were damaged considerably. The damage cannot be estimated by Proprietor Joseph Grapewine as yet.

The fire broke out during the heavy thunder storm and the first alarm was thought by many to be made by crossing of wires. The continued ringing, however, with the sounding of the general alarm at the outlying stations, took a number of spectators to the fire in spite of the drenching rain which was falling.

NEW YORK'S RAPID GROWTH.

In Five Years Will be the Largest City in the World.

New York, June 17.—With a population of 4,000,000, to be exact, 3,987,253, as estimated from census returns, New York is in point of numbers easily the second city in the world. If the growth of the last five years is indicative it will in as many years hence wrest from London the title of the world's metropolis.

The latter city now numbers 4,536,501 souls, or 594,389 more than "little old New York." The estimated gain of this city since the census of 1900 approximates 550,000, a proportionate increase over that of the preceding five years. London, on the other hand, is not growing half as rapidly as New York, having to depend chiefly on its birth rate, while this center gains from immigration.

Figures of the present census show a great increase in the Hebrew population not only in the lower east side of Manhattan, but also in the other boroughs, particularly in the Williamsburg and Brownsville sections of Brooklyn.

Paris, Berlin and Chicago follow in the order named, though the Western city will no doubt within the next decade pass both the others, for the same reason that New York is destined to become the premier city of the world.

NO MORE FIGHTING.

Headquarters of Russian Army, Manchuria, June 17.—It is learned from an authoritative source that negotiations towards an armistice are now under way.

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT.

Thomas W. Chapman Passed Away Friday Evening.

NEARLY NINETY YEARS OLD.

The Funeral Will be Held from the Late Home at 1:30 Monday Afternoon—Harry A. Graber Died Friday Evening at the Home of His Parents.

Thomas W. Chapman, who would have been 90 years old Sunday, a resident of Massillon for fifty years, died at his apartments, 13 Canal street, at 7:30 o'clock Friday evening after an illness of several weeks. The immediate cause of death was bronchial trouble. Mr. Chapman had been in fairly good health until spring, since which time he failed rapidly. For several months he had made his home in rooms rented from Mrs. Philipena Fielberth. Mrs. Chapman died nearly twelve years ago. The funeral will be held from the late home Monday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, the Rev. R. R. Bigger officiating. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

The deceased is survived by four daughters, Mrs. Clara Yost, of Massillon; Mrs. Marie Smith and Mrs. Alice Steele, of Akron, and Mrs. Elizabeth Hursh, of Tiffin. Eight granddaughters and five grandsons also survive.

Mr. Chapman was born in Richmond, Va. He came to Stark county when a young man and for several years lived on a farm near Navarre. He was married to Miss Rebecca Warner, a native of Pennsylvania. In years gone by, Mr. Chapman was a widely known stockman and was a prominent figure in all the county and state agricultural fairs. While he still retained his energies he worked faithfully for the welfare of Stark county. He was a state senator in 1859, representing Stark and Carroll counties. He was a lifelong Democrat and occupied a place of prominence in the councils of the party in his home county.

Mr. Chapman joined the Presbyterian church early in life and was a faithful member until life's close. In late years he lived a retired life and was a familiar figure upon the streets.

HARRY A. GRABER.

Harry A. Graber, aged 30 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Christian Graber, died at the family home, four miles southeast of Massillon, at 7:30 o'clock Friday evening. The immediate cause of death was tuberculosis, which resulted from an attack of typhoid fever. The deceased was widely known in the section of his home as an energetic and very capable young man. The funeral will be held from the late home Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

THE DOW TAX.

Collections Must All be in by June 30.

Columbus, June 17.—Auditor of State Guilbert is sending out a circular letter relative to the Dow tax collections and reports to county auditors and treasurers, giving instructions as to the manner of compliance with the provisions of the law. The circular is as follows:

"Your attention is called to section 4364-23, R. S., which provides that county treasurers of the state shall report to the auditor of the state on or before the first day of January and the first day of July each year the amount of money collected under the provisions of the Dow law. In order that the provisions of this section may be promptly complied with and that the time of making settlements may be uniform in all counties, you are hereby instructed to close your first collections on the 30th day of June and your second collections on the 31st day of December, reporting any and all collections after said dates in the settlements following. Thus, all assessments and penalties collected from January 1 to June 30, both days inclusive, will be reported and settlement made therefore on the July sheet and all such collections from July 1 to December 31 both inclusive, on the January sheet. This will give the county treasurer ten days in which to press the collections of any assessments and penalties thereon which remain unpaid on the 20th day of June and the 20th day of December.

Cures croup, sore throat, pulmonary troubles—Monarch over pain of every sort. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT.

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Both Telephones No. 60.

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MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bammerlin's Cigar Stand and Hanking's News Stand in North Mill Street.

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1905

In his letter accepting the Equitable trusteeship, former President Cleveland gives utterance to a precept of peculiar moral value when he urges that "we must retain our old habit of looking at the appropriation to personal use of property and interests held in trust in the same light as other forms of stealing." A good many people retain this "old habit." That is why there are at present a number of distinguished prisoners in the government penitentiaries.

Out of the total immigration in the past two years, 383,167 have come from Austria-Hungary, 423,167 from Italy, including the Mafia hotbeds of Sicily and Sardinia. "It is morally impossible," says the Kansas City Journal, "for this country to absorb all this filth and ignorance, and we may look for internal disorders and sores on the body politic unless it is stopped. No wonder Secretary Metcalf, of the department of commerce and labor, says: 'In my opinion the immigration problem is the most serious one which confronts the government and the people of this country.' "

SOME FAMOUS NAVAL BATTLES

The wooden, square sailed frigate which came into existence after the disappearance of the galley, fought the naval battles of the world for many centuries. It was with such ships that the Americans met the British in the War of the Revolution and proved dangerous in the Civil war, says the New York Tribune.

The sea fight in which Captain John Paul Jones climbed from his sinking ship to become master of the vessel of his foe is a notable instance of the times when men were willing to face cannon with only wooden, instead of steel, walls to shield them. When Jones, aboard the Bonhomme Richard, sighted the British off Flamborough Head, England, on September 23, 1779, he thought the task in hand a comparatively easy one. The enemy consisted of two frigates, the powerful Serapis, with fifty guns, and the Countess of Scarborough, with twenty-two six-pounders. His own ship carried thirty-six guns, and the three other vessels of his fleet—the Alliance, the Pallas and the Vengeance—altogether about sixty more. Later Jones found that his foe was far stronger than himself. The Vengeance was so far off that it could not take part, and the Alliance was under an insubordinate French captain, who blundered so that he helped the British. The brunt of the battle accordingly fell upon the two heavier ships, the Serapis and the Bonhomme Richard, and as the British frigate was the more powerful, the flagship of Jones was soon reduced to a floating wreck. Captain Pearson, of the Serapis, seeing the havoc his guns had wrought, asked if Jones had surrendered, and received the famous reply:

"I have not yet begun to fight."

And he hadn't. The battle only became more furious. The two ships approached so near that the gunners, in loading their cannon, ran their ramrods through the ports of the other ship. The Bonhomme Richard was slowly sinking, and all seemed lost, when one of the marines in the main top performed a feat which brought victory to the Americans out of what seemed certain defeat. Climbing out on a yardarm he dropped a hand grenade into an open hatch of the Serapis. The grenade exploded a heap of gun cartridges with great destruction. Twenty of the British crew were blown to pieces and the ship set on fire. On hearing the explosion Captain Pearson believed all was lost, and he tore down his flag, which had been nailed to the mast. Jones went aboard the Serapis in triumph, leaving his own ship to sink. The victory was complete, as the Pallas had already captured the Countess.

One of the greatest battles between wooden sail rigged men-of-war, in point both of fierceness and also of its influence on the destiny of nations, was fought off Trafalgar. It not only made the name of Nelson, the British commander, immortal, and his heroism proverbial, but it secured to England a naval supremacy on the sea which she still holds.

Strategy, as well as bravery, helped the English to win at Trafalgar. Nelson knew that Villeneuve, the commander of the French and Spanish ships, feared his strength, and accordingly he sent away seven or eight ships to draw him out of the harbor of Cadiz. Still Villeneuve might have lingered a little longer had he not received word from Napoleon condemning his cowardice, and urging action. Indeed, he did not stir until he received a false report, believed to have been inspired by Nelson, that the latter had only twenty ships. He himself had thirty-three.

To draw his foe still further from port Nelson kept some distance out to sea, nor did he begin his attack until Villeneuve was off the Cape of Trafalgar. Then he plunged into the battle with a boldness that must have made the more timid Villeneuve quaver. Nelson planned to break the enemy's line in two places, and his ships accordingly were formed in two columns, one commanded by himself in the Victory, and the other by Collingwood in the Royal Souvereign. As the ships bore down on the French the Victory displayed the celebrated signal: "England expects every man to do his duty."

In the battle that followed the ships fought at as close range as did the Serapis and the Bonhomme Richard. Nelson himself was mortally wounded, and died only a few minutes after he learned that he had triumphed. The allied fleet was pounded into a mass of fragments, and Napoleon's plan of an invasion of England had fled with his ships.

The first test of the ironclad battleship was in the naval fights of the civil war These engagements were largely those of ships against forts and took place in rivers and harbors, instead of on the open sea; yet they were sufficient to show the vast superiority of the metal to the wooden ship. In the duel of the Monitor and Merrimac, the world saw how the sea battles of the future were to be fought.

When the Merrimac appeared in Hampton roads on the morning of March 8, 1862, the utter helplessness of the old-fashioned frigate in the face of the newly invented ironclad became fearfully apparent. There were several wooden men-of-war in the harbor, and on the approach of the Merrimac they poured a storm of cannon balls at its iron roof, but as vainly as "peas from a pea shooter," as one Union officer expressed it. On the other hand the fire of the Merrimac had a disastrous effect on the wooden ships, riddling their fragile sides and spreading death and destruction. Finally the Merrimac showed its full power to wreak disaster by rushing at the Cumberland, and, after ramming a great hole in that ship with its iron nose, firing her guns into the gaping wound.

The test of iron ship fighting came next morning. The Merrimac had started out to work more destruction, when the waspish Monitor darted out to meet her. Then began the first "fire and iron naval battle" in history. The first ball from the little Monitor struck almost home, and broke the iron plates of the Merrimac. The other shots were also well aimed, whereas the guns of the Merrimac were fired wildly, for the most part, until finally one of them landed a blow which ended the conflict. A cannon ball struck the pilot house of the Monitor, disabling Captain Worden, who was using it as a conning tower. The wounded officer then gave orders to sheer off. The Merrimac did not pursue, as its sides were leaking badly. So the battle ended.

IN MASSILLON.

Every Claim is Backed by Local Testimony.

If the reader wants stronger proof than the following statement and experience of a resident of Massillon, what can it be?

O. C. Brady, retired, of 52 Andrew street, Massillon, says "Both myself and other members of my family have received good from the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. Four years ago after obtaining this remedy at Baltzly's drug store I told the residents of Massillon through our local papers how greatly they had benefited me, and to-day, July, 1904, I have more confidence in Doan's Kidney Pills than in any other kidney medicine. I have had no reason to change my good opinion of this remedy, and have heard others recommend them as highly as I do."

For sale by all dealers: price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, June 19, 1905:

LADIES.

Curtis, Miss Rose	Danner, Miss Eva
Martin, Mrs. S.	Morgan, Mrs. Maria
Pachin, Mrs Abbie	

MEN.

Frost, Harry	Hubert, L.
Miller, Charles	Schmidt, Louis
Sommers, John	Zinninger, Edward

MISCELLANEOUS.

Myers & Stewart

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

FOR SALE.

BUGGIES—One surrey, Archer's make, good as new; one Tonney buggy pole; one 40 lb. Mexican saddle complete; new. Inquire Dr J. F. Gardner, W. Brookfield, O.

No one would ever be bothered with constipation if everyone knew how naturally and quickly Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the stomach and bowels.

Our line of street hats to be closed out at $1, regardless of previous prices. Mrs. H. Falke.

FIRE ALARMS BY WIRELESS.

Features of Device Invented by Dr. De Forest and B. C. Haldeman.

A wireless fire alarm system is the newest invention of Dr. Lee De Forest, vice president and scientific director of a wireless telegraph company, and B. C. Haldeman, former city electrician and general superintendent in the west for the company, says the Kansas City Times. They are building the apparatus jointly—some of it in St. Louis and some at Kansas City under the direction of Mr. Haldeman. It is to be given its first test in Kansas City during the firemen's convention next August.

Dr. De Forest was at the Midland hotel in Kansas City recently and told something of what the new system is and what it is expected to accomplish. He asserts that it will be 50 per cent cheaper than any system now in use.

"The installation of the system will equip any building with automatic fire alarm signals," he said. "After the manner of the automatic sprinkling system our apparatus will be susceptible to a certain degree of heat. In case of fire the signal will be carried by wire up to the roof of the building and communicated to a flagstaff arrangement. Thence it will be carried through the air, a wireless message, to fire headquarters, where a receiver will be installed, in tune with the transmitter on top of the building.

"A bell will ring first and ring repeatedly to attract the operator's attention in case he hasn't the receiver to his ear. When he listens he will receive the message in a simple signal code of dots and dashes which will tell him the exact location of the fire. The operator will not have to be familiar with the Morse alphabet. A signal code can be used so simple in character that any one can take it. Street boxes can be used in the same manner as far as receiving the alarm is concerned. The message can be transmitted by pulling down a hook or by pushing a button.

"The wireless fire alarm system is Mr. Haldeman's idea. We are perfecting it together in a joint patent. I think it will develop into one of the most important branches of wireless telegraphy."

Dr. De Forest is making experiments with wireless telephone apparatus.

KNUDSON'S PATRIOTISM.

Norwegian Will Have His Breast Tattooed With National Seal.

Knud Lawrence Knudson, better known as Larry, the wealthiest office building chief janitor of Chicago, will have his breast tattooed with the seal of Norway and the national colors of independence of the country, says the Chicago Post. This is in honor of the final separation of Norway from Sweden, a step which Mr. Knudson has advocated for the last thirty years.

He was at one time a member of the royal navy, has met King Oscar and had many strange adventures in foreign lands. His arms are already tattooed with patriotic Norwegian symbols.

Mr. Knudson said the other morning: "More than half a million Norwegians in the United States are preparing for a general celebration of Norway's final independence. In New York, Boston, Washington, here (Chicago), Omaha, Denver, Minneapolis and other cities on some certain day to be yet determined they will meet and with sagas and cheers celebrate what ought to have happened fifty years ago. Skoll!

"Up to yesterday wherever a Norwegian was he was a Swede. In all the consular service except in one little town in France if you looked for a Norwegian you found a Swede. It got so bad if you turned any corner in Christiania trying to find a Norwegian every scratch you made brought forth a Swede. I have got out of bed nights and walked around to keep cool, it made me so mad to think of it.

"In all history, all mythology, all the doings of things, Norway has always led, but Sweden got the honor. Now we are going to change it, and after this when you dig for a Norwegian you'll find one and not a Swede. Yes, I'm going to have myself tattooed to mark this event forever. I was once tattooed in Japan and again in the Samoan islands to show my pride of Norway. This, though, is the great joy of my life, that Norway is now Norway. For this I am going to have Norway's insignia on me. There are many expert tattooers in Chicago, but I know how to do it myself. It will require about seven weeks' work."

Prohibited Postal Cards.

Postal cards with certain pictures on them have recently been prohibited in several countries, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger. In Russia all cards bearing the portrait of Tolstoi are confiscated and destroyed; in Turkey no card bearing the name of Allah or of Mohammed, the photograph of the caaba or the portrait of a Mohammedan woman is allowed to go through the mail; in Portugal the postal officials have been instructed to destroy any card which is designed to cast ridicule on the king on account of his corpulence.

When You're Swelterin' In Summer.

When you're swelterin' in summer, when
you hear the thunder roll,
Just think about the fellers that are
freezin' at the pole!
Say this from dark to dawn:
"Hope's a joy that's never gone:
Just well melt in summer as freeze up
later on!'

No use worryin' 'bout weather; it's a-doin' of its best
Though it sets the sky a-blazin' from the
wide east to the west,
Say this in dark an' dawn:
"Weather comes, an' weather's gone;
Just well melt in summer as freeze up
later on!"

—Atlanta Constitution.

When strawberries will net the grower 7 cents a box they are a profitable crop to raise.

Wherever are located the Danes there will be found about the best type of agriculture which the country can show up.

The west is overdoing the corn cannery business. We know of one large cannery which has all of its last year's pack on hand, for which it can get no offer.

The law of water is that it will not stay in any place if it can possibly get away. A full understanding of this law as applied to roads is of great benefit.

We are asked whether frost hurts corn in the spring just after it is up. Frost always hurts corn at any time of its growth, but it is better to have it catch the frost in May than in September.

It is a beautiful arrangement that men will put up with almost any sort of cooking during the first year of their married life. Later it begins to tell on them, and they either take to drink or dyspepsia.

After the Danish farmer has paid $25 fine for putting into his co-operative market a single bad egg he thereafter becomes like Caesar's wife, "above suspicion." Something of this kind is needed in this country.

An Englishman recently arrived in the corn growing section of this country remarked to a resident: "I don't understand about this bloomin' stuff you call corn. Please tell me, when the little bush grows out of the side of it is it ripe?"

The colored farmer of the south with a good healthy bank account is rapidly offering a solution of a part of the vexed race problem in that section. It is said that when Brudder Jones can draw his check in four figures and have it honored at the local bank he is never after referred to as "Nigger Jones."

A partial system of drainage for a sloughy section of the west has resulted in stocking many of the remaining ponds and sloughs with fish, the supposition being that the big ditch, having a river connection, tempted the fish away from the river and they have found their way inland through the tile drains.

It is a good time just now to go slow on buying sheep. They are high priced, and by the time you get your flock going they may be unprofitable. We have known more than one flock of five dollar ewes sold for a dollar a head inside of two years after buying them. The right time to buy sheep is when every man who has them wants to give them away.

The railways of the country are vitally interested in the matter of improved highways. Bad roads disturb the even and normal movement of farm crops to market, piling up acres of empty cars in the yards during a period of bad roads and overtaxing the carrying capacity of the roads at others. Bad roads also tend to cause marked fluctuations in the market value of farm products.

The men who own automobiles are as much interested in the country road as any class. We incline to the belief that it would be the right thing to place a good tax on all such machines and devote the proceeds exclusively to the improvements of the roads. Only rarely are the country roads of the west in such shape as to permit of much pleasure using them in auto travel. What with mudholes, pitch holes, ruts, roughness, a tour across country is robbed of nearly all pleasure.

We stood by a pasture fence a few days since which inclosed a lot in which were quietly feeding ten head of American buffalo, huge, ungainly brutes, the last of their race. They were stupid, listless, indifferent, living under protest, as it were, like their old enemies, the Indian and the wolf, out of place away from home under civilized conditions. The chances are that in spite of every effort man can make the buffalo will become extinct inside of fifty years. He belongs to the past—to the wild.

It seems like a good deal of work for a farmer to have to treat his seed potatoes with corrosive sublimate to prevent rot, his seed oats with formalin to prevent rust, to carefully select and test his seed corn and to spray his fruit trees, yet nevertheless it is the men who take this trouble and do this sort of work who raise the best crops and make the most money. This sort of attention to details is absolutely indispensable in any line of manufacturing or commercial business, neglect of which will assure failure and bankruptcy.

A five foot vein of soft coal under a man's farm will net him about $400 per acre on the usual royalty basis.

Just one-half day spent in clearing up around many a farm homestead would improve its appearance 500 per cent.

Spring frosts seldom do much damage to fruit buds unless they are open. When once open they are very susceptible to frost injury.

The first principle in the roadmaking is to get rid of the surface water, then grade and keep the surface of the road smooth. This done, it will soon become hard and stay hard.

We are asked why mule raising is confined to the south central states. The reason is that the jacks are of tropical ancestry and habit and cannot endure the cold of the north.

The culture of the silkworm is being promoted by the department of agriculture. One of the very worst fakes which ever hit the nation was a mulberry fad which struck it about 100 years ago.

Weeds are easiest killed before they are born—at least before they see daylight. This fact emphasizes the value of the harrow as a weed destroyer and its continued use to as great an extent as possible.

The seventy-five dollar cow is every way a more profitable investment than the thirty dollar one, for the first will return a large profit over and above the cost of her keep, while the last only works for her board and is quite often shy on that.

It is going to take some time for the farmer and the automobile to get on friendly terms. He has finally adjusted himself to the bike and will in time to the devil wagon. The existing friction is largely intensified by the reckless foolishness of chauffeurs.

April 10 marked the beginning of a good part of the year—the date when the fine strawberries from the south country hit the northern market at 20 cents a box. Three months in sight for this best of all fruits, better than ever when one can gather them from his own garden.

The spring wheat territory of America is fast passing from the United States into western Canada. Spring wheat is a rare crop now in Iowa, where once it was the leading one. Minnesota is also letting go of this crop. Spring wheat seems to go with new land and pioneer conditions.

There is much difference in the quality of corn so far as its market price is concerned. Scrub corn—that is, mixed colors—always sells for less than corn of a uniform type and color. The south prefers the white corn, the east the yellow corn. It pays just as well to grow pedigreed corn as it does to raise pedigreed stock.

Cucumbers, melons, squashes and tomatoes may be greatly helped by making a box nine inches in height, just large enough to take a 10 by 12 light of window glass for a top and with no bottom. The plants referred to can be thus grown safe from frost and bugs and made to get a two weeks' start of such things planted in the usual manner.

The value of any farm is enhanced by having a well kept public highway passing by it, and still there are a few men who rather than do any gratuitous work on such a road for fear their neighbor may profit by it will let such highway become a disgrace to them and to their community. A well attended public funeral seems the best remedy for this trouble.

A cow has been made to give enough milk to make 1,000 pounds of butter in a year, and a hen has been made to lay 250 eggs in one year. These records mark the limits of productiveness. Under natural conditions the cow would give just enough milk to raise her calf, while the hen would lay but one setting of eggs. The difference marks what man has been able to do with the cow and the hen.

The secret of securing the large yield of fifty-five bushels of corn to the acre on a 4,000 acre cornfield in Iowa last year is found largely in the fact that a perfect stand of corn was secured, and this stand was secured by the most thorough and careful work in the matter of testing the seed corn and the proper adjustment of the plates in the planters. An examination of this field showed that nearly every hill had just three stalks, no more, no less.

Most English municipalities are models of civic administration. There seems to be an entire absence of that grafting spirit which is so common in American cities. The men who fill the various offices accept them and administer them with a nice sense of honor, and the public ownership of municipal franchises—gas, water, transportation—is there being most successfully exploited. The United States has everything to learn and nothing to teach in the way of municipal administration.

A man never feels more like kicking himself than when he has planted a big field of corn and finds out that only 50 or 60 per cent of the seed planted will grow. Lots of men get in this fix every year, and this thing more than any other accounts for the low average yield of corn in the great corn growing states. This trouble may be avoided by taking proper precautions. It surely pays as well to take the time to properly test the seed as it does to prepare the field in which to plant it.

WHAT IRRIGATION DOES.

It is interesting to note what irrigation will accomplish. Here is a case in the far west. In January, 1901, there lay a desert tract, no white man within seventy miles, just sagebrush, cactus, rattlesnakes, sandstorms and physical paralysis, no cloud, no rain, no water, a locality to be dreaded. An irrigation scheme which brought water to this waterless spot was completed in 1903. Today there are on it four towns with a population of 1,200 each, 5,000 people living on adjacent farms, while tree, vine, field and orchard, cattle, schoolhouses, churches, banks, printing offices, stores and offices, railway, telegraph and telephone proclaim the marvels which followed the coming of the water on the dreary desert land. This miracle is to be repeated a hundred times over all through the west when the vast irrigating schemes of the government are finally completed, and it is under these conditions, perpetual sunshine and warmth, with man regulating the water supply, where will be found one of the most intensive and best developed examples of profitable agriculture to be found in all the world.

RULE OF THE WHITE MAN.

We noted lately that a music teacher of considerable prominence had gone to Devils Lake, in North Dakota, to open a school of music. This brought to mind a bit of the past—an army tramp over parched plains in the summer of 1863, a chase after Little Crow, a famous Sioux chief; a trip to the lake in pursuit of him, the daily mirage, the alkali water, the glimpse of this inland sea, the evening fires of buffalo chips, the coyote's midnight howl, the bray of the mule teams, the worminess of the hard tack and the rancidity of the salt pork, not a white settler within hundreds of miles, then regarded as the heart of the great American desert. Now, forty years after, a smiling and prosperous state, wonderful crops, fine homes, culture, refinement, wealth, Chautauquas and music teachers, splendid tribute to American enterprise. Little Crow and his tribe, the buffalo and the coyote are gone; the white man rules.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

A four acre field of corn in Vermont is a large field. This field will receive a good fertilizing, be quite likely dropped by hand and aside from horse cultivation will receive one to two hand hoeings and quite likely a needed thinning. This method of corn culture is utterly impossible in the west, where the crop must be raised independent of any hand labor. It is evident to us that under the western plan a man must have more than one implement to properly care for his crop. He needs the light harrow, the ordinary two horse shovel cultivator, he should have a surface cultivator for the last two plowings and if the season is a very dry one a single horse eight toothed cultivator, so that he could go through his corn after it had tasseled out, this last not only insuring him a clean corn field, but an increased yield of ten bushels an acre in a dry season.

CULTIVATING CORN.

Opinions differ as to the propriety of dragging corn after the rows of corn can be seen. We think that it all depends upon the nature of the soil, the kind of drag used, the absence of stalks, rubbish and roots. With a light harrow, teeth set at a backward angle of forty-five degrees, a clean surfaced field, the corn may be most advantageously worked by the drag till the corn is four inches high, but if the drag is heavy, the soil loose and rough, the teeth of the drag set perpendicular and more or less stalks and rubbish on the field by all means keep the drag off. In any event the drag should never be used on corn at this stage unless the ground is dry. Where corn can be cultivated with the drag in this manner it wonderfully simplifies the after care of the crop.

SMALL BUSINESS.

A man owning several thousand acres in a body, which he farms, spent $1,700 more than his road taxes amounted to in four years in grading and fixing the roads in good shape which ran through his farm. After grading up forty feet wide he plowed his fields to the edge of the grade and cropped the land, thereby keeping the highway entirely free from weeds, and because he did this some old fossils got the township trustees to try to prevent him from using these waste strips of land on the ground that he was obstructing the highway. We do not know just what he told the trustees—it might not have been fit to print anyway—but they have let him alone since. The bigger the corn grows the smaller the men who cultivate it, sometimes.

TRADE AND GOOD ROADS.

The condition of the highways leading into all our country towns has much to do with the trade of such towns, and it is going to have more to do with them in the future as towns here and there take hold of the improvement of their tributary highways. Trade follows the flag, it is said. Trade also travels over the good road. It looks strange that a town which will easily raise $500 for a Fourth of July celebration, the culmination of which is noise, drunks, powwow and headaches, done, it is claimed, to hold trade, rarely ever thinks of applying the money instead to the betterment of roads leading into such town, when the money would go five times as far as a trade winner.

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BETWEEN THE LINES

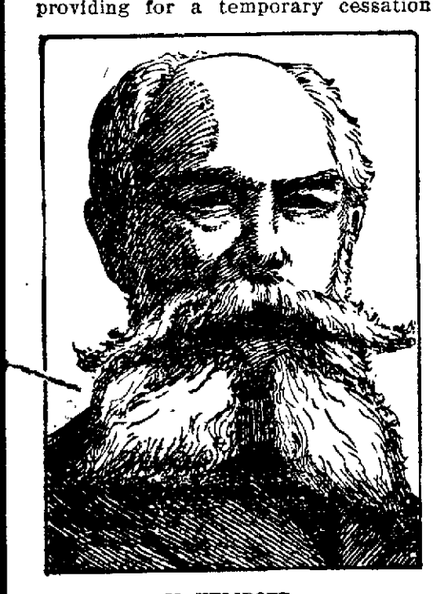
Field Marshal Oyama and Gen. Linevitch Will Meet to Sign Armistice.

OCEAN CABLES HEAVY LADEN

Bearing Messages Between Washington, Tokio and St. Petersburg Arranging Details for Meeting of Diplomats Who Will Arrange Peace.

Washington, June 17.—Alone on the plains of Manchuria, midway between the two great armies, the Russian and Japanese commanders will meet to sign the armistice which will pave the way for the Washington conference, if the present tentative program is followed.

Exchanges on this point are now in progress between Tokio and St. Petersburg via Washington, but no final conclusion has been reached. It was first thought a preliminary protocol might be signed at Washington providing for a temporary cessation



M. NELIDOFF.

of hostilities, but in view of the fact that this concerns directly the armies in the field it is believed that the belligerents will agree that arrangement for the armistice may best be entrusted to Linevitch and Oyama, the respective commanders in-chief, who in such event would be telegraphed special powers to sign.

M. Nelidoff for the Russians.

Prior to the signing of the armistice will come the official announcement of the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries. Russia has indicated that her mission will be headed by M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador at Paris, and it is understood that the emperor has requested Marquis Ito to head the Japanese mission, although the distinguished president of the privy council, so far as is known here, has not finally accepted. Only his health would cause him to decline, in which event Field Marshal Yamagata probably would be selected in his place.

St. Petersburg, June 17.—Although in the absence of official advices the Russian government is not yet able to announce the definite conclusion of arrangements for the meeting of the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries, the foreign office has authorized the statement that negotiations to that end were proceeding rapidly and issued a communication for publication in this morning's newspapers acquainting the public with the speedy progress toward the opening of the conference.

Count Cassini's report of the selection of Washington from the cities tendered by Russia has not yet arrived, but it is thought the ambassador is waiting for the fixing of the date of meeting, which again will depend on the traveling arrangements the Marquis Ito, president of the Japanese privy council, and M. Nelidoff, Russian ambassador to Paris, will be able to make, and on the time necessary to perform the journey.

Pessimists Build Mountains.

Pessimists are building mountains out of the wording of the Associated Press dispatch from Washington announcing that Great Britain was unwilling to use her influence with Japan to moderate her ally's terms, declaring that if it meant that Great Britain had sounded Japan and found her in a mood to insist on a heavy indemnity and other humiliating demands, it also meant the indefinite prolongation of the war. The general disposition, however, is to suspend judgment until Japan reveals her terms, and in diplomatic circles there is a hopeful feeling that these terms will form the basis of a possible agreement.

KAISER WANTS THE JOB.

Tries to Supplant France in Reformation of Morocco.

Fez, Morocco, June 17.—Much significance is attached to the numerous private audiences which Count von Tattenbach-Ashold, head of the German mission, has had with the sultan since the arrival here of the British minister, Gerard A. Lowther.

There is reason to believe that the principal subject of discussion has been Germany's willingness to help the Moorish government in the work of reform and it is understood that in the event of the ultimate rejection of the proposed international conference on Morocco Germany will make definite proposals to undertake the reorganization of certain government departments now included in the French reform project.

FOUR DIE ON GALLOWS.

Young White Man's Bravado Deserts Him at the Last.

Peoria, Ill., June 17.—Otis Botts, 21 years old, was hanged here for the murder of his girl-wife last January. He strangled her with a piece of ribbon. Botts's mother wanted to attend the execution, but he said: "Don't do it; you'll make me lose my nerve."

When Botts mounted the scaffold and faced the crowd the air of bravado which he had maintained was abandoned and he burst into tears. Asked if he had anything to say, he replied:

"For all the sins I have committed against the laws of God I am sorry and may God have mercy on my soul." He was barely able to stand when the straps and noose were being affixed to his body.

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 17.—Harvey Smith, John Collier and Will Jackson, three negro murderers, were hanged at Decatur. Smith and Collier were convicted of assaulting and killing Miss Belle Bloodworth of Decatur. Jackson shot and killed a policeman who was trying to arrest him.

The three men were hanged together, but when the drop fell the knot slipped off Smith's neck and he dropped to the ground crying out, "Thank God, I am free; yes, I am free." He was picked up in a semi-conscious condition and hanged a second time.

Both Smith and Collier protested their innocence to the last, while Jackson claimed he killed Officer Steele in self-defense.

TAFT NOT CANDIDATE.

He Prefers Seat on Supreme Bench to Presidential Chair.

Washington, June 17.—Secretary of War Taft will not be a candidate for the presidency. This has been settled within the last three days. Judge Taft would rather be chief justice of the supreme court of the United States for his life than to be president for four years.

Although disinclined to resign because of age limit Chief Justice Fuller nevertheless will be given an opportunity to resign to accept a position on the international court of arbitration as soon as Germany and Japan will agree to the terms which have been accepted by France, England and the United States.

From present appearances it seems that Judge Taft and Senator Foraker of Ohio have a political understanding. Ohio will support Foraker for the presidency; all who support Foraker will be for Taft for chief justice, and Foraker is to be spokesman of the administration on the floor of the senate.

As soon as Japan shall gather itself together for peaceful government it will name its member of the international arbitration court of the world. Germany will follow.

Justice Fuller then will be appointed and he will give way to Judge Taft. This is expected to occur by the first of December.

GUARANTEE ADMISSION.

Methods of Foreign Emigration Agents Under Investigation.

London, June 17.—Marcus Braun and Maurice Fishberg, the American immigrant inspectors who have been investigating emigration from continental countries to the United States, having concluded their labors in Austria-Hungary and Russian Poland respectively, are now looking up the conditions prevailing at the embarking points of the big Atlantic liners. They express the opinion that emigration which has exceeded all previous records promises to be even greater in the future. On the whole, they say, the class of emigrants now going to the United States is not so desirable as formerly.

Messrs. Braun and Fishberg say that the steamship companies have inaugurated a very strict inspection of emigrants, but that even in London persons claiming to be agents of the companies are publishing guarantees to secure the admission of any emigrant to the United States for a few pounds in addition to the fare. How the subagents carry out this agreement is now under investigation by the inspectors.

TAX REFORMERS WIN.

Coal, Oil and Gas Leases in West Virginia Must Pay Taxes.

Wheeling, W. Va., June 17.—In a decision by the supreme court of West Virginia the ruling of the state tax commissioner that oil, gas and coal leases are subject to state taxation is sustained and will bring upon the tax books $400,000,000 of valuation and several million dollars additional revenue. The decision is a victory for the tax reform element and will greatly reduce the tax burden on realty and personal property.

In conclusion Judge Brannon says: "The legislature has plainly expressed its will that these chattels real shall be taxed and it being within the power of the state it ill becomes a court to defeat and frustrate the public and legislative will. For these reasons we affirm the order of the circuit judge."

Mother Kills Her Four Children.

Kieler, Wis., June 17.—Mrs. Paul Glass has killed her four small children and committed suicide at her home near here. She used a large butcher knife, cutting each of the children's throats. The eldest child was 6 and the youngest a baby. The woman had been in ill health.

Rouvier Succeeds Delcasse.

Paris, June 17.—Premier Rouvier has announced that he has definitely decided to retain the portfolio of foreign affairs.

TOO MUCH RED TAPE

President Appoints Commission to Devise Means of Doing Away With It.

WANTS AN IMPROVED SYSTEM

Too Much Letter-Writing and Too Little Business Done by Employes of Government—All Departments to Be Overhauled by Committee.

Washington, June 17.—The president has appointed a committee of five to report to him on improved methods of doing the public business in the various bureaus and departments.

The scope and character of the work expected of the committee is indicated in a letter addressed to Charles H. Keep, assistant secretary of the treasury, by President Roosevelt, which says in part:

"You are hereby designated as chairman of a committee, to consist in addition to yourself of the following four gentlemen: Frank H. Hitchcock, first assistant postmaster general; Lawrence O. Murray, assistant secretary of commerce and labor; James R. Garfield, commissioner of corporations, and Gifford Pinchot, forester, department of agriculture, who are to investigate and find out what changes are needed to place the conduct of the executive business of the government in all its branches on the most economical and effective basis in the light of the best modern business practice. In making this investigation I would like you to have in view securing an improvement in business methods, particularly among the following:

Common Sense Necessary.

"In the preparation of decisions for ministerial approval expert knowledge of actual conditions affecting or affected by such decisions should govern, as distinguished from a knowledge of the record alone.

"Salaries should be commensurate with the character and market value of the service performed and uniform for similar service in all departments.

"Government supplies, except such as are required to meet emergencies or for immediate use in the field, should be standardized and purchased through a central purchasing office.

"It is the duty of the accounting and auditing officers to facilitate executive work. Fiscal restrictions or regulation should not interfere with executive discretion, should be uniform, and should be as few and simple as is consistent with accuracy and safety. Systems of bookkeeping and accounting should conform to the most approved modern business methods.

"The existence of a method, standard, custom or practice is no reason for its continuance when a better is offered.

Too Much Letter-Writing.

"A resolute effort should be made to secure brevity in correspondence and the elimination of useless letter writing. There is type of bureaucrat who believes that his entire work, and that the entire work of the government, should be the collecting of papers in reference to a case, commenting with eager minuteness on each, and corresponding with other officials in reference thereto. These people really care nothing for the case, but only for the documents in the case. In all branches of the government there is a tendency greatly to increase unnecessary and largely perfunctory letterwriting In the army and navy the increase of paper work is a serious menace to the efficiency of fighting officers, who are often required by bureaucrats to spend time in making reports which they should spend in increasing the efficency of the battleships or regiments under them. As regards this matter you will please confer with the assistant secretaries of the war and navy departments and request them to submit to me a scheme for doing away with the evil referred to. In the civil departments the abuse of letter-writing amounts not merely to waste of time of the government servant responsible for it, but also to the impeding of public business."

NEW TWENTIES ISSUED.

Uncle Sam Puts Artistic Yellow Back Into Circulation.

Washington, June 17.—The treasury department has begun the issue of a new $20 gold certificate of an original design to take the place of the old certificates. The face of the new note contains a bust portrait of Washington with the figure "20" above the portrait and the words "In Gold Coin" below it, printed in yellow tint. The face of the note, inside the margin, is also of yellow tint. The deep margins are in shaded black, the design of which is heavy scroll work altogether new in United States notes. The numerals "20" in each corner are very prominent.

The general appearance of the face of the note is much more artistic but considerably darker than the old. The back of the note is also of a new design, with the great seal of the United States in the center, and the printing is of a slightly darker shade than on the old certificates.

Newark Banker Badly Burned.

Newark, O., June 17.—Finnel Buehler, ex-president of the city council and one of the most prominent business men of Newark, was probably fatally burned by a natural gas explosion that partially wrecked his home.

WANTS ANOTHER CHANCE.

Bluebeard Hoch Trying to Raise $700 to Save His Life.

Chicago, June 17.—Shaking his head solemnly and visibly laboring under depression and excitement, Johann Hoch, convicted wife murderer, with but one week to live, said:

"Surely Governor Deneen will grant me a reprieve. Governor Deneen restricts me until next Wednesday to show that I will get the money to pay for the writing up of the record of my case. It is intimated that if I do so by that time a reasonable delay will be granted.

"I cannot make such a promise. I do not know. I am seeking the money—about $700. Supposing I got it next Thursday night, it would do me no good, for it would be all off with me on Friday.

"Why is it that Jocko Friggs can get a stay and Johann Hoch, against whose reputation nothing has been brought, can get none?

"Do you call that justice in this country? I was convicted by public clamor and prejudice.

"If I am hanged June 23 Cook county will commit a most cruel, unjustifiable and shameful murder—much worse than the one they say I committed, and which I did not commit.

"I only want a chance to get my case to the supreme court. I am confident I can secure a reversal of the verdict and an order that I get a new trial."

GAVE THANKS IN SONG.

Colored Man, Acquitted of Murder Charge, Moves Jurors to Tears.

St. Paul, Minn., June 17.—James Rivers, freed by the jury from death on the gallows or years of imprisonment, celebrated his return to freedom after three months' incarceration in the county jail by singing songs for the men who acquitted him of the charge of murder.

It was a strange scene in the court room when the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, after a trial during which Rivers, the colored actor and singer, had been charged with murdering his rival, Richard Connor, for the love of a chorus girl. Both were members of the Williams and Walker troupe.

Rivers thanked the jury and said he would sing for them. He sang "The Palms," "The Holy City," a German drinking song and other well known songs in a clear, deep bass voice, at times throwing so much feeling into his singing that the jurors were moved to tears. He sang as he never did before.

WILL HAVE NEW CHAIR.

Otterbein University to Establish Professorship of Philanthropy.

Columbus, O., June 17.—The trustees of Ottenbein university, a United Brethren college at Westerville, have decided upon a new departure in education in the establishment of a chair of philanthropy and practical religion.

The purpose of the new department is to afford an opportunity for training not only in the Christian ministry but also for work in various philanthropic enterprises, such as Young Men's Christian associations, social settlements and city missions. The courses will include municipal sociology, psychology, modern agencies for health maintenance and kindred subjects.

BURNS JOINS COLONY.

Montpelier, O., Banker Sent to Penitentiary for Seven Years.

Toledo, June 17.—Facing three federal indictments containing 21 counts, the combined minimum sentence of which would mean a continuous penitentiary sentence of 105 years and a maximum sentence of 210 years, Orus M. Burns, the Montpelier, O., banker, indicted by the federal grand jury for embezzlement, misapplication of bank funds, false entries and perjury, voluntarily entered in the United States district court a plea of guilty on one count in one indictment. Judge R. W. Tayler sentenced Burns to seven years in the Ohio penitentiary.

Driver Saves Life by Jumping.

Cleveland, June 17.—A runaway horse attached to a wagon loaded with water pipe dashed across the east approach of the Superior street viaduct and plunged through the safety gates into the river, 85 feet below. The driver, John James, of Westpark, O., jumped from the wagon just before the animal reached the gates. His presence of mind and prompt action saved him from a terrible fall to certain death. Horse and wagon stayed on the bottom of the river.

Brown to Succeed Smead.

Columbus, O., June 17.—Edwin N. Brown of Dayton has been decided upon as successor to George L. Smead as superintendent of the state institution for the blind. The formal election will take place at the next meeting of the board of trustees July 17. Prof. Brown has been superintendent of the Dayton public schools for three years.

Stolen Securities Recovered.

Bellingham, Wash., June 17.—Through the agency of Jake Terry, who once was a cellmate with Bill Miner in the penitentiary at San Quentin, Cal., securities having a face value of $864,000, taken from a safe of the Dominion Express company in the robbery of a Canadian Pacific train at Mission Junction last September, have been recovered.

Mail Train Fatal to Three.

Bryan, O., June 17.—Mr. and Mrs. A. T Brown of Edgerton have been killed and Mrs. Rathbun fatally injured by a mail train on the Lake Shore road at a crossing near their home.

CLOUD OVER DURHAM

Erstwhile "Peerless" Republican Leader May Face Boodling Charges.

WEAVER PURSUES THE MACHINE

Participants in Profitable Municipal Contracts Busy Explaining Apparent Violations of Law—Sensational Developments Are Due in Quaker City.

Philadelphia, June 17.—Additional arrests are expected as a result of the startling disclosures made at the hearing in the case of Select Councilman Frank H. Caven, who is under $2,500 bail on charges of being unlawfully interested in the city contracts.

Persistent rumors are in circulation to the effect that the men whose arrests are being considered, if they have not already been decided upon, are State Insurance Commissioner I. W. Durham, State Senator James P. McNichol, former Director of Public Works Peter E. Costello, John W. Hill, whose resignation as chief of the filtration bureau was accepted by Mayor Weaver immediately after the revelations at the Caven hearing, and one or two men who were employed as inspectors on various portions of the filtration work.

In some respects the arrest of former Chief Hill would prove as surprising as the arrest of Durham himself, for it was only a few weeks ago that the mayor had councils increase his salary from $12,000 to $17,000 a year, while his ability as an engineer is recognized all over the country.

A call has been sent out for a meeting Monday afternoon of the Republican campaign committee, the official central body of the Republican organization in this city, to consider a suggestion to name a new county ticket in place of the one nominated before the present political upheaval occurred. The suggestion was contained in a letter sent to James L. Miles, chairman of the committee, which was signed by 25 prominent Republican citizens. It is suggested that if the city government is to be reformed it should be done by the Republican party. The letter in part is as follows:

"We believe that the thorough reformation of the existing abuses in the administration of affairs of this city, as well as the prevention of such abuses in the future, can be best effected through the Republican party.

"During the past decade this great party has apparently surrendered its control of the state and city affairs to those who have not always considered the best interests of the people. Unwise legislation has found its way on our statute books, while legislation demanded by the people has been refused. A personal registration act has been denied them. The municipal charter has been deprived of its most salutary provisions, while in this city public utilities have been disposed of and attempted to be disposed of without regard to the best interests and welfare of the people. This condition of affairs has thoroughly aroused them and they demand a clean, untrammeled government, both in the state and city.

FIERCE BATTLE FOUGHT.

Forts and Fleet Burn Slathers of Powder in Playing War.

Fort Monroe, Va., June 17.—Admiral Dickins, with his squadron, again bombarded Fort Monroe last night. The engagement was an exact reproduction of the performance of the previous night. The bombardment began at 10:30 o'clock. The monitors approached after the torpedo boat destroyers had made a run-by-firing continuously and creating a bank of smoke.

A novel feature was the audacity of four of the steam launches of the squadron. Painted black, they formed a line and ran the length of the fort close in shore, firing continuously with one-pounders. The battle was witnessed by crowds of people who lined the sea wall, excursions having been run to Old Point throughout the day. The demonstration is designated in the rules governing the war game as a "run-by-night."

The result in number and accuracy of shots will have to be computed later. The mines of the defense were supposed to be removed. The joint exercises of the army and navy which began last Sunday will end at noon today.

COMPETITORS FROZEN OUT.

Violation of Anti-Trust Laws Alleged in Ohio Suit.

Columbus, O., June 17.—Charges that the Hocking Valley Railroad company holds the controlling interest in coal companies operating in the Hocking Valley and favors these concerns by discrimination against competitors in that territory, are contained in an amended petition filed by Attorney General Ellis in the Franklin county circuit court in the suit to oust the railway company from its charter for alleged violation of the state anti-trust law.

The petition designates the Buckeye Coal and Railway company, the Sunday Creek Coal company, the Continental Coal company and the Toledo and Ohio Central, the Kanawha and Michigan and the Zanesville and Western Railway companies as corporations controlled by the Hocking Valley Railroad company.

DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

Summary of Business Conditions Throughout the Country.

New York, June 17.—Dun's weekly review of trade says today: Moderate improvement is noted in commercial conditions, although progress is along conservative lines and there is no evidence of speculative excesses. Seasonable weather has stimulated retail sales of light weight wearing apparel and jobbers report more disposition among dealers to place orders for fall and winter goods. Mercantile payments are also more prompt, the brighter crop outlook having a salutary effect on all commercial operations. Although little new business is noted in pig iron, the steel mills are busy and confidence is expressed in developments next month. Textile manufacturing is in better condition than at any recent date, high prices for raw material exerting no retarding influence as yet, and most of the idleness in the leading industries is attributed to seasonable overhauling of machinery and taking of inventories.

In every department of business the past week makes a strikingly favorable comparison with the corresponding week of 1904, when prices were tending downward and there was much complaint of the early summer dullness, yet there is no indication at the present time of the unreasonable enthusiasm that threatens stability through reckless purchases in excess of wholesome consumptive requirements.

ARCANUMITES REBEL.

New York Council Votes to Fight Against New Rates.

New York, June 17.—By an almost unanimous vote New York council, the largest Royal Arcanum organization in this state, has decided to oppose the increased insurance rates fixed into effect next October.

Men of prominence in the order predict that at least 100,000 members will resign if the new table of rates goes into effect nex October.

It is asserted that every council that will meet between now and July 1 will reject the action of the supreme officers. In this city alone 30,000 members of the order have been committed to resolutions of protest.

It is said that a rebellion now has sprung up in Boston, the birthplace of the Royal Arcanum. The new rate assesses members of 65 and upwards over $16 a month, which is considered a cruel scheme to freeze them out after long and faithful membership in the order.

Candid.

He—Yes, whenever I see myself in the mirror I feel that I am much better looking than the average man. Do you call this conceit? His Friend—No. I call it distorted vision.

To what gulfs a single deviation from the track of human duties leads!—Byron.

NATIONAL AND AMERICAN GAMES

Standing and Scores of the Major League Teams.

National League Standing.

Club	W	L	Pct	Club	W	L	Pct
New York	35	16	.704	Cincinnati	29	24	.547
Phila	29	21	.580	St. Louis	29	31	.426
Pittsburg	31	24	.564	Boston	17	35	.327
Chicago	31	25	.554	Brooklyn	16	33	.296

National Friday—New York 9, St. Louis 4; Pittsburg 5, Philadelphia 4; Chicago 4, Brooklyn 0; Cincinnati 4, Boston 3.

American League Standing.

Club	W	L	Pct	Club	W	L	Pct
Cleveland	29	14	.674	Boston	21	24	.467
Chicago	28	20	.583	New York	19	26	.422
Phila	27	23	.574	Washington	19	30	.388
Detroit	25	22	.532	St. Louis	18	30	.375

American Friday—New York 3, Chicago 0, Cleveland 5, Washington 1; Philadelphia 10, St. Louis 1; Detroit 5, Boston 2.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, June 16.—Fresh reports of rust in spring sown wheat caused strength here today in the wheat market. At the close July wheat was up ⅝c. Corn is off a shade. Oats are up ⅛@¼c. Closing quotations. Wheat, July, 88⅛@88¼; corn, July, 52⅞; oats, July, 31@31⅛.

PITTSBURG MARKETS—JUNE 16.

Corn—Yellow shelled, 59½@60; high mixed, 58@58½; yellow ear, 61½@62.

Oats—No. 2 white, 35¾@36; No. 3, 35¼@35½; No. 4, 34½@34¾.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $12@12.25; No. 2, $10@10.50; No. 1 clover, $9.75@10; No. 1 mixed, $10@10.50; loose from wagon, $14@16.

Eggs—Selected candled, 17½@18.

Butter—Prints, 22½@23; tubs, 22@22½; dairy, 13½@14½.

Cheese—New York full cream, new, 10@10½; Ohio cream, 9¾@10; limberger, new, 12½@13.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, $5.90@6.15; green, coarse and rough fat steers, $4.25@5; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, $4.50@5; choice milch cows, $30@42; medium to good milch cows, $15@30; good, fat, smooth, handy butchers' bulls, $4@4.50; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, $4.25@4.50; feed steers, common to good quality, $3.75@4.25; fair to choice stockers, $3@4.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, $6.50@7; veals, fair to good, $5@6; heavy and thin calves, $4@5.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, $5.60@5.65; medium weights, $5.60@5.65; best heavy yorkers, $5.60@5.65; good light yorkers, $5.60@5.65; pigs, good to prime, $5.60@5.65.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $4.90@5.15; good to choice mixed, $4.60@4.80; fair to good mixed, $4@4.40; culls and common, $1.50@3; clipped lambs, $3.50@6.25; spring lambs, $5@7.75.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

St. Mary's parochial school will close on Thursday, June 22. In the evening a programme will be rendered in the Armory.

Miss E. Mae Paulus and Miss Elsa Miller, of Kenmore, are spending a few days with the former's parents in Prospect street.

H. F. Longenecker, of Smithville, has been elected superintendent of the Dalton schools, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Superintendent E. F. Landes. There were twenty-two applicants for the position.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Keller, of East South street, returned Friday from Mineral City, where they were called by the death of Jacob Burk, a brother in-law of Mrs Keller, who dropped dead while hitching up a horse. The funeral was held Thursday.

Miss S. A. Corns gave an informal reception Friday afternoon and evening for Miss Margaret E. Maltby, of New York, formerly assistant principal in the Massillon high school. Many of the latter's old friends and former pupils took advantage of this opportunity of renewing their acquaintance.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. McLain gave a dinner at their residence in Plum street Friday evening. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McClymonds, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steese, Mr. and Mrs F. L. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hunt, Mrs. A. C. Wales, Mrs. J. P. Burton and Dr. A. Per Lee Pease.

The Misses Dora and Maud Hess gave a dinner at their residence east of the city Friday evening. The guests were the Misses Stella and Ethel Snyder, the Misses Jennie and Anna Silk, Miss Jennie Archer, Miss Edith Albrecht, Miss Grace Smith, Miss Carrie Penberthy, Miss Gertrude Huber, Miss Minnie Goehler and Miss Helen Endly, of Mansfield.

Christ Hoover, of New Berlin, accompanied by his niece, drove into the city Saturday morning and was tying his team in East Main street when one of the horses became frightened at a passing street car. Mr Hoover lost control of the animals when the pole of the carriage broke. They ran up South Mill street and were finally caught in the north east part of the city.

Grand Deputy Omes of Warren, has instituted Carnation lodge, No 71, K of P, composed of negroes, in this city. The officers chosen are C C, J R Green; V C, Z A Hunter; prelate, Charles Martin; master of work, V S. Cooke; K. of R. and S., M. R Pemberton; M of F, William Turnbull; M. of of F. C. W. Richardson; M. at A., William Evans.—Canton Morning News.

Mrs. J. F. Pocock gave a luncheon of sixty-eight covers at her residence in Prospect street at 1 o'clock Saturday, followed by progressive euchre. The hostess received with her guest, Miss Margaret E. Maltby, of New York, Mrs. Ralph A. Pocock, of Cleveland, and Mrs. Harry Pocock. Luncheon was served at seventeen tables. The rooms were handsomely decorated with roses and peonies.

Colonel W. L. McIntyre, of Buffalo, Adjutant Butts and Captain Harry Wright, of Cleveland, will be in the city Sunday morning in the interest of the Salvation Army work. Col McIntyre will speak at the Presbyterian services in the Trades and Labor hall Sunday morning. Adjutant Butts and Captain Wright will be at the Baptist church. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon they will be at the Salvation Army barracks, and in the evening at the First M. E. church.

RESULT OF BANK FAILURE

Malvern Bank Cashier Committed to State Hospital.

A special from Malvern to the Canton Morning News says: Charles I. Ross, of this place, was declared insane Friday by Probate Judge McDonald and ordered taken to the Massillon asylum, to which institution he was removed by Sheriff Queen. There is a sad story connected with the young man losing his mind. He was the cashier of the Sandy Valley bank, which was wrecked four years ago through the president, John C. Allman, who speculated in wheat, using the money of the bank to put through his deals. At the time of suspension this bank had deposits of about $80,000, mostly belonging to the poorer class of Malvern and the surrounding community. The suspension of the bank has weighed heavily on Mr. Ross, and he became mentally unbalanced, though he has never been accused of wrong doing by any of the depositors.

He was removed by his family, which is quite prominent here, to a private sanitarium near Cuyahoga Falls. He returned home this week, apparently much improved in health, but he became violent Wednesday evening and tried to kill himself by beating himself over the head with a poker while at his home. Help was called and he was subdued, when the case was put into the hands of the probate court.

A blessing alike to young and old; Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry; nature's specific for dysentery, diarrhoea and summer complaint

TO STOP THE DRAINS.

President Believes He Can Save the Country Millions.

Washington, June 17.—Believing that hundreds of thousands, if not millions of dollars of public money are wasted annually by the minor officials of the government, President Roosevelt has appointed a committee of five of his closest friends to smell out the places where there is waste and to make a detailed report to him.

This committee is composed of Gifford Pinchot, of the department of agriculture; Lawrence O. Murray, assistant secretary of the department of commerce and labor; Frank H. Hitchcock, first assistant postmaster general; James R. Garfield, chief of the bureau of corporations, and Charles H. Keep, assistant secretary of the treasury.

The five are to inquire into expenditures which to them seem extravagant and determine if, hereafter, they cannot be cut down or out altogether. There is no charge that there is direct graft in the waste of public money.

The accusation is general and to the effect that a due regard for the interests of the public treasury is not had by those who have in charge the expenditure of money for the purchase of supplies, the sending of men on long and expensive trips and the employment of experts for the doing of things of doubtful utility.

The committee is already at work, the treasury being under investigation at this time. In that branch of the government service there are always a large number of men making expensive trips, presumably for the benefit of the government.

The President's information is that many of the trips are taken upon the flimsiest pretenses, sometimes for political and sometimes for personal business. In the purchase of supplies and the ordering of stationery from the government printing office and the bureau of engraving and printing the same spirit of liberality with government funds is shown.

The members of the committee come near being the kitchen cabinet of the administration. Pinchot, Garfield and Murray play tennis with the President nearly every day. Hitchcock is Postmaster General Cortelyou's chief lieutenant and Keep is regarded as the President's personal representative in the treasury.

OBITUARY.

MRS. MARY L. KOOP.

Mrs. Mary L. Koop, aged 23 years, the wife of Clyde Koop, died at 6:30 o'clock Wednesday evening of tuberculosis, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rojahn, one and a half miles west of the city. The deceased had been ill about one year. She is survived by her husband and one son eleven months old, her parents, three brothers and two sisters. The funeral will be held from the late residence at 12:30 o'clock and from the First Reformed church in Massillon at 1:30 Saturday, the Rev. O. P. Foust officiating. Interment will be made in the West Brookfield cemetery.

MRS. ELMIRA BAYSINGER.

Mrs. Elmira Baysinger, aged 70 years, died at the state hospital Wednesday of heart failure. The deceased had been brought to the institution from Doylestown nine weeks ago. Relatives arrived here Thursday and accompanied the body to the late home, where the funeral will be held Friday afternoon.

ELKS' LODGE INSTITUTED.

Local Lodge Members at Canal Dover Friday.

About twenty-five members of the Massillon lodge of Elks went to Canal Dover Friday afternoon and evening to attend the institution of a new lodge in that city. Other lodges from all over the state were present. Excellent entertainment was provided for all of the guests.

The Massillon delegation, which had a special car chartered for the return trip, was held up at several places on the return journey by the accidents caused by the heavy rain. The party was transferred at the state hospital switch at 12 o'clock and reached the city at about 12:30 in one of the smaller city cars, in company with other passengers who had been delayed by the washout.

LINEVITCH IN THE COILS.

Oyama Has the Russian Army Completely Surrounded.

London, June 17.—The Tokio correspondent of the Telegraph declares that General Linevitch, with his entire army, is completely enveloped. The Japanese army has made a circle of a hundred miles in circumference around him and is gradually drawing closer, moving with even a greater degree of mobility than it did at Mukden.

The Russian commander, the correspondent adds, will lose what probably will be the greatest battle of the war.

The Russians have accumulated immense stores at Guatzuling, which forms a center whence troops are dispatched in all directions.

Nervous Headache.

The Cause of Much Suffering to Women is Permanently Cured When the System is Built Up by

DR. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE PILLS

When the head aches hard and throbs; when the neck and eyes grow stiff, the face flushes or grows deadly white; when any excitement or over effort brings on an attack of nervous headache so severe that it leaves you weak, trembly, shaky and utterly worthless for days, it is a certain indication that the nervous system is shattered—that resistive power is gone—that you need a medicine that will rebuild and resupply the lost nerve force, that will so strengthen you that you can resist and overcome these terrible seizures. Such a medicine is Dr A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills, a medicine that does not relieve but goes to the seat of the trouble and positively cures.

Mrs. John Fall, of Fourth St., Toronto, O., says:

"I like Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills because they cured my nervous sick headaches—these headaches used to play me out and leave me weak and nervous, the pain being so severe. My eyes used to get stiff and sore during the attack and the neck so stiff I could hardly turn it. The Nerve Pills, however, proved to be just what I needed and cured the attacks in a hurry. As a result I feel steady in nerves, physically strong and vigorous and in every way sound and well. This makes me feel I can't speak too highly of the medicine." 50 cents a box at dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D., on every package. For sale by E. S. Craig, Druggist, Massillon, O.

IMPRESSIVE CONFERENCE.

Each Country Will Have a Dozen Representatives.

Washington, June 17.—The Washington conference between Japan and Russia will be impressive in dignity and numbers, for the plenipotentiaries will be accompanied by army and navy officers of high rank and by secretaries and translators, making twelve or more from each country. The congressional library will probably be used for the conference.

NEW RAIL MILL.

Mammoth Plant to be Built at Braddock.

Pittsburg, June 17.—Plans are being prepared by the Carnegie Steel Company for erecting a mammoth rail mill as an addition to the Edgar Thompson steel works at Braddock, to cost a million dollars. It will more than double the capacity of the present plant.

WORK TO BE RESUMED.

Five Hundred Men Employed in Mill.

Youngstown, June 17.—The rail mill of the Ohio plant of the Carnegie Steel Company, which has been idle since October, 1903, will resume operations July 1. The mill employs five hundred men.

THE BOWEN-LOOMIS CASE.

Washington, June 17. — Secretary Taft returned to Washington today and heard additional witnesses in the Bowen-Loomis controversy. The secretary expects to close the case in a short time.

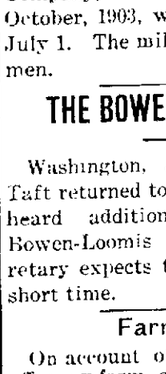
Farm for Sale.

On account of failing health I will offer my farm, consisting of 52½ acres, situated 5 miles southwest of Massillon, and 3 miles west of Navarre, 1 mile south of Pigeon Run. House of eight rooms, 1 barn, buggy house, summer kitchen, all in good repair. Good well and cistern, 3-acre apple and peach orchard of choice fruit, five acres of timber. Price $100 per acre; $1,000 in cash, balance on easy terms. Possession given September 1, 1905. Address W. F. Slusser, Pigeon Run, or L. P. Slusser, Massillon, Ohio.

Eastern Ohio Patents.

H. E. Dunlap, patent attorney, of Wheeling, W. Va., reports the following patents issued this week to citizens of eastern Ohio: C. B. Gilmore, Steubenville, and T. I. Cochran, Pittsburg, Pa., vehicle wheel; Charles H. Loomis, Akron, sign; Philip A. Myers, assignor to F. E. Myers & Bro., Ashland, hay rack; Frank Schreidt, Mansfield, valve; Stephen H. Pitkin and J. H. Stratton, Akron, assignors to Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Company, Cleveland, chilian mill.

Dr. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY



Pleasant to take, Powerful to Cure, And Welcome in every Home.

KIDNEY and LIVER cure.

Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is adapted to all ages and both sexes, affording permanent relief in all cases caused by impurity of the blood, such as, Kidney, Bladder and Liver Complaints, Constipation, and weaknesses peculiar to women. Successful for 30 years. Prepared by DR. D. KENNEDY'S SON'S, Rondout, N. Y. $1.00 all druggists. Six bottles $5.00.

It's a mistake to imagine that itching piles can't be cured: a mistake to suffer a day longer than you can help. Doan's Ointment brings instant relief and permanent cure. At any drug store, 50 cents.

See the bargains in ready trimmed hats at Falke's.

WEATHER FORECASTING

Fallacies of Long Range System Denounced by Experts.

EFFORTS TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM

Value of Foreknowing the Seasons So Important and So Pressing That the Weather Bureau's Chief Is Building and Equipping a Large Observatory For the Study of Intricate Atmospherical Problems.

The infinite desirability of foreknowing the seasons for the benefit of husbandmen is at once the opportunity of charlatans and the justification of national weather services. It avails little to decry the methods of impostors or to brand them as fakirs. The court of final resort must always be a comparison of results, and such comparison every one can now make for himself. Weather maps showing the actual conditions on every day are now published by practically every civilized nation and are accessible to all, and all that is needed to cure the most implicit belief in almanac predictions is an honest comparison of these predictions for a single season with the actual occurrences as shown by these maps. Conspicuous instances of failure, such as those of the artificial rain makers, who a decade ago were given the fullest opportunity to test and exploit their theories, or the colorless results of the extensive campaign of bombardment as a protection against hail, which has long been conducted in southern Europe, do not convince the credulous.

Government meteorologists are not alone in the denunciation of the fallacies, absurdities and pernicious efforts of so called long range forecasts. Professor Young, probably the foremost American astronomer, speaking of lunar influences, points out that the frequency of the moon's changes is so great that it is always easy to find instances by which to verify a belief that changes of the moon control conditions on the earth. A change of the moon necessarily occurs about once a week. All changes of the weather must, therefore, occur within three and three-fourths days of a change of the moon, and one-half of all changes ought to occur within forty-six hours of a change in the moon even if there were no causal connection whatever. Now, it requires only a very slight predisposition in favor of a belief in the effectiveness of the moon's changes to make one forget a few of the changes that occur too far from the proper time.

Unquestionably there is a general desire for an extension of the range of forecasts to cover the near future and, if possible, the coming season.

Some of the ablest scientists of the United States and Europe have devoted much time and labor to the study of this problem. They have consulted weather records of all countries, taking note of the dates of heavy storms and making comparison with the position of the moon and planets to determine if there is any discoverable connection between the movement of those minor bodies and the sweep of storm eddies in the earth's atmosphere. The consensus of opinion has been that there is no foundation of fact or philosophy for that system of long range forecasts.

Students in the primary class in meteorology learn that the ever changing phenomena of the weather are all referable to the action of the sun upon the earth and its atmosphere, vapors and gases; that the constantly radiated energy of the sun supports heat, light and electric force in the solar system.

The libraries of the United States weather bureau contain the substance and much of the detail of all that is known of weather wisdom, ancient and modern, and the scientists of this bureau certainly are familiar with the essence of this knowledge. Those who are in a position to know are well aware that every possible effort is being made to extend our knowledge of the laws that control weather conditions and meanwhile to give to those who are vitally concerned the most trustworthy information obtainable. It is a matter of common experience that the notable success of some commercial article of merit is sure to flood the market with spurious goods of the same class, which unscrupulous vendors spread before the indiscriminating public. The rapid strides of the United States weather bureau in recent years toward popular favor through the widespread dissemination of the forecasts—a service made possible largely by the phenomenal spread of the telephone and the development of the rural delivery service—have apparently given a new impetus to unscientific, not to say unscrupulous, forecasts, based upon some theory of cycles or of planetary control.

The problem of seasonal forecasts is receiving at the hands of the ablest and most painstaking students of both continents a comprehensive consideration that is certain to be fruitful and far reaching in its ultimate results.

So important and so pressing is the work and so promising is the field that the chief of the weather bureau is building and equipping a large observatory, wherein the best talent available will soon be employed to study the intricate and profound problems of the atmosphere, whose solution promises improvement over present methods and results in forecasting and may lead in time to seasonal predictions on a truly scientific basis.

Where Bibles Are Not Allowed.

The Turkish government has refused the request of the United States and Great Britain to permit the sale of Bibles in the streets of Turkish cities.

Often The Kidneys Are Weakened by Over-Work.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

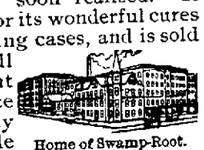
It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases, and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.



Home of Swamp-Root.

MASSILLON MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is corrected daily:

Country butter, per lb	22
Creamery butter	26
Eggs, per dozen	18
Chickens, spring, lb	18
Cabbage, per pound	2½
New Cabbage, per lb	8
Lettuce, per lb	18
Onions, per peck	65
Potatoes, per bushel	40

Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

Country butter, per lb	16-18
Eggs, per dozen	14
Chickens, live, per lb	12
Chickens, spring, dressed lb	15
Chickens, dressed	12
Potatoes, per bushel	25

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat	1 00
Oats	32-32
Corn	56

Following are the selling prices.

Hay, baled, per hundred	70
Straw, per hundred	55
Shelled corn, per bushel	70
Oats, per bushel	40
Corn	70
Hay, loose, per ton	$10-$11

FOR SALE!

THE REMPIS CEMENT BLOCK MACHINES

Patd. Feb. 11, 1905

A Good One. Made by

The Rempis & Gallmeyer Foundry Co.

60 N. Front St., Grand Rapids, Mich. Write us. It will pay you

***Remember, Everything First Class* at the**

A. J. Humberger Sons Co.

STORE.

La France Rose.

Another lasting odor of Colgate's Fine Perfumes.

You will always find the

Best Values and Prettiest Shirt Waist Suit Silks

In this store at prices that cannot be duplicated anywhere in the city. We sell

The Ladies' Home Journal Patterns

Because there are none as good as these, and that is what we are trying to do in every line—give our patrons something better for the same money that they pay elsewhere, and that is why the Home Journal Patterns are sold here. At 10c and 15c they are superior in every way to the highest priced pattern in the market.

Cashmere Bouquet Talcum Powder, 15 cents a box.

"SANDY."

The most popular book of the season, and the latest book of Mrs. Alice Hegan Rice, who is the author of that most pleasing book, "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." Only..... ***90c each***

We have many other new books that are worth your while to read. Come in and look them over.

BAHNEY'S, - 20 E. Main St.

INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS.

Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired help wanted, situations wanted, real estate bulletins and kindred announcements are more certain to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other means. Copy must be left not later than 10 a. m. to insure insertion the same day. Three publications of not more than 4 printed lines for 25 cents.

FOR RENT.

BUSINESS ROOMS—One room 40x22 feet; one front office room 13x15; one office 24x18, and one 20x19, on second floor; all with heat; in new Independent building. Inquire at Independent office.

FLAT—New 5 room flat with bath, steam heat, electric light, mantel and grate; outside window in each room; third floor of Valentine building; possession given July 1. Inquire of Chas. G. King.

FLAT of 4 rooms, bath and all modern conveniences. Inquire American Steam Laundry.

HOUSE—A good house, centrally located, and known as the E. A. Jones residence, in E. Tremont St. Inquire W. E. N. Hemperly, over 14 S. Erie St.

HOUSE—Six-room house with all modern conveniences; centrally located. Inquire E. F. Davies, MasSillon Loan & Building Co.

ROOMS—One suite of 7 rooms in flat on Muskingum street. Inquire of W. A. Pletzcker.

TWO OFFICE ROOMS on second floor in new Schworm block. Inquire C Frank Schworm grocery.

WANTED

HOUSEKEEPER; middle age preferred, view to matrimony; good opportunity for proper person to secure a home and live in connubial bliss. Write or apply to Joseph Rudasket, R. F. D. 3, Navarre, O.

MEN—To distribute samples, tack signs; $3.00 daily; no canvassing. Continental Distributing Service, Chicago

MISCELLANEOUS

VAULTS AND CESSPOOLS cleaned and constructed; special attention given to all orders; also general teaming. Charles Swarms, 34 Warwick St. Ind. phone 426

VAULTS and cesspools cleaned at reasonable prices. Dead horses removed. Night calls answered promptly. See Wm. Richardson, Farmers phone A 616.

FOR SALE.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE promptly and accurately made at reasonable prices. The Trump Abstract Company, Eagle Block, Canton, O.

FARM of 21 acres, 3 miles north of town; good orchard with all kinds of fruit; 6 room house in good condition, stone cellar, good barn, granary and well. Inquire of Mrs George Fox, 59 State St.

FURNITURE and the business of boarding house; centrally located; will be sold cheap if sold at once. Inquire 37 W. Main St.

HOUSE—New 8-room house on Canton road with one acre of land, part in fruit. See S. Burd.

SAFE—Medium sized new Carey safe at a bargain; going out of business; investigate. Smith, Budd & Co., Plumbers, 29 N. Mill St.

SEVEN room house, 69 State street, good order, at a bargain. Fine lot on Edna street. Many others. Conard, real estate Open Saturday evening.

TICKETS—Ocean Steamship Tickets—NORTH GERMAN LLOYD, direct to Germany (Bremen), France, England, Italy. AUSTRO-AMERICANA and PRINCE LINES direct to Naples and Trieste. FABRE LINE, direct to Naples and Marseilles. Warren E. Russell, 2 E. Tremont St.

LOST.

GLASSES—Last Monday evening, a pair of gold nose glasses with chain. Finder please leave at this office and get reward.

LADIES' Hand Bag on June 3 on the electric car between Canton and Justus, contained small amount of money and jewelry. Finder please leave at this office and receive reward.

When in doubt as to which is the best way to get new business, use the advertising columns of THE EVENING INDEPENDENT

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